BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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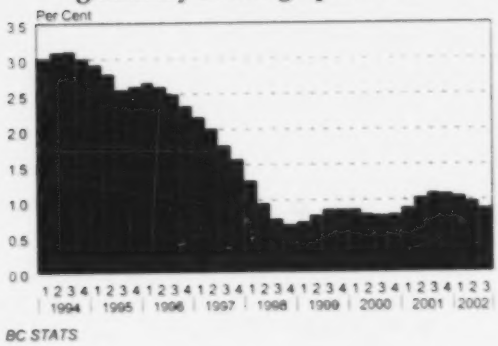
Migration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2002

During the third quarter of 2002, B.C. gained an estimated total of 6,093 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 9,892 in the third quarter of 2001. Weaker international migration accounted for the drop.

Annual population growth has been gradually inching upwards.



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Net **international** migration to the province fell by 36% from the third quarter of 2001, with a net inflow of 7,106 persons. The decrease resulted from both fewer permanent immigrants and a smaller increase in temporary migrants (foreign students and foreign workers). Although Canadian immigration is usually strong in the third quarter of the year, last year it was stronger in the first half of the year and generally lower across the country in the third quarter. However, B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration increased to 15.2% in the third quarter. The number of non-permanent residents rose by 3,243 persons in the third quarter of 2002, while in the same quarter of 2001 there was an even larger increase 4,603 persons.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, net international migration fell by 11% between the second and third quarters. For the last year, there has been a general downward trend in net international migration with a total drop of 37% over the year.

Notice to users

The migration estimates for the third quarter of 2002 (and also for most of the first half of the year) produced by Statistics Canada are incomplete due to the lack of current information on interprovincial migration. The population estimates should, therefore, be used with caution as the interprovincial migration component is based on information from the third quarter of 2001. Table 1, Provincial Migration Flows, which shows movements between individual provinces is not available at this time.

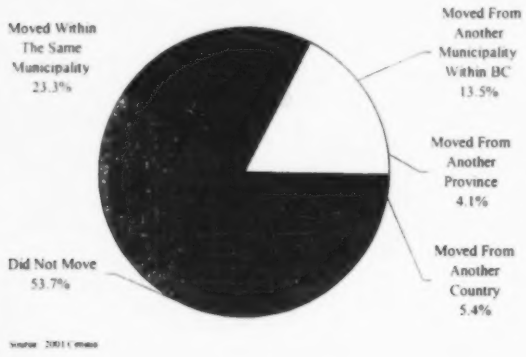
The annual British Columbia population growth was at the Canadian average of 0.9% in the third quarter. Alberta (1.7%) and Ontario (1.3%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut continued to have the highest growth of any region, at 2.1%.

Population Growth
Third Quarter 2002

	(000s)
Population: Jul 1, 2002	4,141.3
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	20.2
Minus Interprovincial Departures	21.2
Plus Immigrants	8.0
Minus Total Net Emigrants	4.2
Net Non-Permanent Residents	3.2
Plus Births	10.4
Minus Deaths	6.7
Population Oct 1, 2002	4,151.0

The results from the 2001 census (20% sample) show that close to 1.7 million people residing in British Columbia on May 15, 2001 lived at a different address five years previously, in 1996. The percentage of the people five years of age and older who moved dropped to 46% from the 55% who moved between 1991 and 1996.

Figure 1: BC Mobility 1996 to 2001


Moved Within The Same Municipality 23.3%
Moved From Another Municipality Within BC 13.5%
Moved From Another Province 4.1%
Moved From Another Country 5.4%
Did Not Move 53.7%

The reduction in mobility was likely a result of the weaker BC economy as well as the aging of the population, as older people tend to move less.

Of the BC residents who did move between 1996 and 2001, approximately 50% moved within the same municipality, 29% moved to a different municipality within the province, 9% moved in from another province, and nearly 12% had arrived from another country.

In general, young adults tend to move more often than people in other age groups with those 65 and older moving the least. The most mobile age group in BC were those between 25 and 34. Approximately 75% of this group moved at some point between 1996 and 2001. While more of the people in this age group tend to move, the distance they move varies little from the other age groups. Most people regardless of age tend to move shorter rather than longer distances. Just over 10% of those 25 to 34 who moved came from another

Figure 2. Movers by Age Group

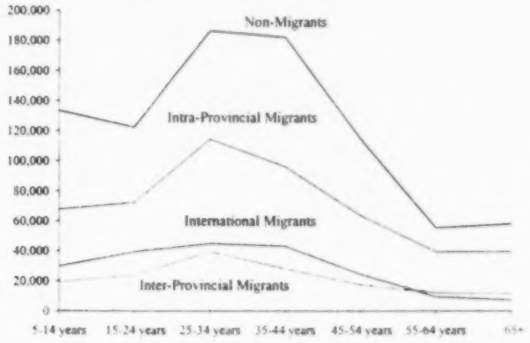


Table 1: BC 5 Yr. Mobility Status

Mobility Status.	# of People	% of Total	% of Move
Population 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER	3,661,940	-	-
Non-Movers (Did Not Move)	1,967,860	53.7	-
Non-Migrants (Moved Within The Same Municipality)	851,485	23.3	50.3
Intraprovincial Migrants (Moved From Another Municipality Within BC)	493,215	13.5	29.1
Interprovincial Migrants (Moved From Another Province)	151,720	4.1	9.0
International Migrants (Moved From Another Country)	197,670	5.4	11.7

Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada

Feature Article: Mobility and Migration

Table 2: 5 Yr. Mobility by Age Group

Mobility Status	Age Groups							
	Total	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+
Non-movers	1,967,860	251,575	253,980	130,850	303,970	377,000	261,920	388,575
Movers	1,694,085	250,040	258,150	384,835	349,290	219,985	116,000	115,790
Non-migrants	851,485	133,390	122,180	186,255	181,910	114,580	55,295	57,880
Migrants	842,600	116,645	135,975	198,570	167,370	105,410	60,705	57,920
Internal migrants	644,935	86,940	96,490	153,865	124,415	80,965	51,450	50,815
Intraprovincial migrants	493,215	67,755	72,465	114,355	96,230	63,570	39,490	39,345
Interprovincial migrants	151,720	19,190	24,025	39,500	28,180	17,395	11,960	11,465
External migrants	197,670	29,705	39,490	44,710	42,960	24,440	9,260	7,100
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	**3,661,940**	**501,610**	**512,130**	**515,675**	**653,255**	**596,985**	**377,915**	**504,360**
Percentage of age group who move	46.3%	49.8%	50.4%	74.6%	53.5%	36.8%	30.7%	23.0%

Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada

province, a figure matched by those 55 to 64 and followed closely by those 65 and over. However, over 86,000 people between 20 and 40 years of age no longer resided in BC, making up approximately 50% of those who left the province since 1996.

BC went from being the most popular residential destination in Canada in the 1991 and 1996 period, with high positive net inter-provincial migration of approximately 150,000 people, to having negative net inter-provincial migration, with 23,000 more people leaving the province than entering. But BC was not alone in the negative net inter-provincial migration category, as only three provinces had positive net inter-provincial migration between 1996 and 2001. Alberta led the nation with close to 120,000 followed by Ontario with over 50,000 and Prince Edward Island with approximately 140 more people to have arrived than to have left. Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland /Labrador had higher negative net migration figures than BC. Of the 151,725 people to move to BC from other provinces, most came from Ontario (34.8%) followed closely by those from Alberta (31.9%). Together these two provinces provided over 100,000 new residents to BC.

Table 3: 5 Yr. Interprovincial Mobility

Province	In	Out	Net
Alberta	242,225	122,810	119,415
Ontario	242,500	190,605	51,895
Prince Edward Island	7,895	7,755	140
Nunavut	2,515	2,845	-330
Nova Scotia	53,000	54,295	-1,295
Yukon Territory	3,735	6,490	-2,755
Northwest Territories	5,735	8,910	-3,175
New Brunswick	32,640	41,060	-8,420
Manitoba	42,600	61,185	-18,585
British Columbia	151,725	175,330	-23,605
Saskatchewan	42,605	67,535	-24,930
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,070	47,105	-31,035
Quebec	62,420	119,745	-57,325
Canada	**905,670**	**905,670**	**0**

Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada

Table 4: Movers to BC (5 Yr. Mobility)

Province	Movers to BC
Ontario	52,830
Alberta	48,335
Quebec	13,705
Manitoba	12,280
Saskatchewan	10,820
Nova Scotia	4,825
Yukon Territory	2,450
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,370
New Brunswick	2,220
Northwest Territories	1,260
Prince Edward Island	375
Nunavut	255
Total to move to BC	**151,725**

Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada

Over 85% of the people who moved to BC from outside of Canada, took up residence in the Greater Vancouver Regional District, making up almost 10% of the population aged 5 and over. The Squamish-Lillooet Regional District had the next largest proportion of new migrants from other countries at 3.3%, followed by the Fraser Valley Regional District and the Capital Region which fell from 4% in 1996 to 2.7% in 2001. People from other countries made up under 2% of the population in the rest of the province.

Approximately 44% of the people coming to BC from other provinces moved to the GVRD, followed by 12% to the Capital RD, and over 6% to the Central Okanagan RD. For people moving within the province (from other municipalities plus movers within the same municipality) the Regional Districts with large urban centres were the most active. The GVRD had 48% of the these migrants followed by the Capital RD with 9.6% and the Fraser Valley RD with 6.7%.

Movers from within the province made up over a third of the population in most of the Regional Districts. Squamish-Lillooet had the largest portion of these movers at 43.9%,

Table 5: Regional District 5 Yr. Mobility

Regional District	Population 5 Yrs of Age Plus	Non-Movers	Non-Migrants	Intra-provincial Migrants	Inter-provincial Migrants	Inter-national Migrants
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District	28,570	18,185	6,690	3,010	550	130
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	37,675	23,165	7,105	6,200	950	260
Capital Regional District	306,410	163,570	79,405	36,690	18,425	8,325
Cariboo Regional District	61,415	37,615	12,970	9,000	1,200	635
Central Coast Regional District	3,510	2,195	630	550	95	30
Central Kootenay Regional District	53,735	32,825	9,670	8,065	2,455	715
Central Okanagan Regional District	138,725	69,225	35,165	22,355	9,705	2,275
Columbia-Shuswap Regional District	45,575	26,095	8,120	8,200	2,720	440
Comox-Strathcona Regional District	90,725	50,900	21,150	13,420	4,285	970
Cowichan Valley Regional District	67,700	40,260	12,680	11,735	2,400	630
East Kootenay Regional District	53,030	30,800	10,765	6,410	4,450	605
Fraser Valley Regional District	218,440	115,095	52,880	37,020	7,380	6,070
Fraser-Fort George Regional District	88,965	50,985	24,970	9,530	2,910	570
Greater Vancouver Regional District	1,861,975	970,840	432,825	223,410	66,785	168,120
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District	37,940	23,055	8,860	4,640	1,075	305
Kootenay Boundary Regional District	30,045	19,910	4,650	4,010	1,205	270
Mount Waddington Regional District	12,210	6,970	2,950	1,965	280	50
Nanaimo Regional District	119,810	64,350	27,115	20,475	6,000	1,870
North Okanagan Regional District	68,945	37,900	15,045	11,950	3,300	750
Northern Rockies Regional District	5,260	2,620	1,405	705	510	20
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District	72,775	40,400	14,490	13,350	3,355	1,175
Peace River Regional District	50,790	26,120	13,110	7,475	3,610	475
Powell River Regional District	18,700	11,965	4,075	2,060	450	155
Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District	20,055	11,525	4,930	2,845	575	180
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	30,875	14,120	7,575	5,980	2,180	1,015
Stikine Region	1,230	745	165	205	95	20
Sunshine Coast Regional District	24,270	13,495	4,670	4,935	865	305
Thompson-Nicola Regional District	112,575	62,940	27,410	17,030	3,900	1,300
British Columbia	**3,661,945**	**1,967,860**	**851,485**	**493,220**	**151,720**	**197,665**

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada

followed by the Central Okanagan Regional District (41.5%), and the Fraser Valley Regional District (41.2%). All three of the Kootenay RDs had among the lowest percentage of people to have moved from within the province, a distinction shared with the Stikine Region and the Powell River RD.

Only three RDs had more movers than non-movers. They were the Squamish-Lillooet, the Northern Rockies, and the Central Okanagan Regional Districts with 45.7%, 49.7%, and 49.9% non-movers respectively.

The three RDs that had the most people with the same address five years earlier were Kootenay Boundary, Powell River, and Alberni-Clayoquot with 66.3%, 64.0%, and 63.7% respectively. This statistic may be misleading in that it ignores the number of people who have moved out of the area and therefore should not be confused with stability. Sub-provincial out-migration figures have not been released to date. It is likely that these areas have had a considerable amount of out-migration.

Table 6: Regional District 5 Yr. Mobility of (% of Population 5 Yrs. of Age Plus)

Regional District	Non-Movers	Non-Migrants	Intra-provincial Migrants	Inter-provincial Migrants	Inter-national Migrants
Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District	63.7%	23.4%	10.5%	1.9%	0.5%
Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	61.5%	18.9%	16.5%	2.5%	0.7%
Capital Regional District	53.4%	25.9%	12.0%	6.0%	2.7%
Cariboo Regional District	61.2%	21.1%	14.7%	2.0%	1.0%
Central Coast Regional District	62.5%	17.9%	15.7%	2.7%	0.9%
Central Kootenay Regional District	61.1%	18.0%	15.0%	4.6%	1.3%
Central Okanagan Regional District	49.9%	25.3%	16.1%	7.0%	1.6%
Columbia-Shuswap Regional District	57.3%	17.8%	18.0%	6.0%	1.0%
Comox-Strathcona Regional District	56.1%	23.3%	14.8%	4.7%	1.1%
Cowichan Valley Regional District	59.5%	18.7%	17.3%	3.5%	0.9%
East Kootenay Regional District	58.1%	20.3%	12.1%	8.4%	1.1%
Fraser Valley Regional District	52.7%	24.2%	16.9%	3.4%	2.8%
Fraser-Fort George Regional District	57.3%	28.1%	10.7%	3.3%	0.6%
Greater Vancouver Regional District	52.1%	23.2%	12.0%	3.6%	9.0%
Kitimat-Stikine Regional District	60.8%	23.4%	12.2%	2.8%	0.8%
Kootenay Boundary Regional District	66.3%	15.5%	13.3%	4.0%	0.9%
Mount Waddington Regional District	57.1%	24.2%	16.1%	2.3%	0.4%
Nanaimo Regional District	53.7%	22.6%	17.1%	5.0%	1.6%
North Okanagan Regional District	55.0%	21.8%	17.3%	4.8%	1.1%
Northern Rockies Regional District	49.8%	26.7%	13.4%	9.7%	0.4%
Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District	55.5%	19.9%	18.3%	4.6%	1.6%
Peace River Regional District	51.4%	25.8%	14.7%	7.1%	0.9%
Powell River Regional District	64.0%	21.8%	11.0%	2.4%	0.8%
Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District	57.5%	24.6%	14.2%	2.9%	0.9%
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	45.7%	24.5%	19.4%	7.1%	3.3%
Stikine Region	60.6%	13.4%	16.7%	7.7%	1.6%
Sunshine Coast Regional District	55.6%	19.2%	20.3%	3.6%	1.3%
Thompson-Nicola Regional District	55.9%	24.3%	15.1%	3.5%	1.2%
British Columbia	**53.7%**	**23.3%**	**13.5%**	**4.1%**	**5.4%**

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada

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Table 2
Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration									Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International					Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	(941)	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	3,026	1,016	1,131	1,044	10,613	11,697	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,705	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	(408)	8,627	1,706	(1,130)	823	521	5,489	5,081	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,639	3,985,042	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,685	1,912	3,181	2,742	42,333	44,313	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,478		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	(4,505)	9,170	1,031	(488)	660	512	7,503	2,998	10,608	7,773	2,835	5,833	3,990,875	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	(6,200)	9,829	1,206	(730)	698	935	8,130	1,930	11,055	6,747	4,308	6,238	3,997,113	0.9
1998	3	13,872	17,961	(4,089)	9,613	3,036	1,298	1,270	1,098	7,703	3,614	11,094	6,542	4,552	8,166	4,005,279	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	(2,727)	7,393	1,781	(299)	923	540	4,930	2,203	10,315	6,916	3,399	5,602	4,010,881	0.6
	Total	46,488	64,009	(17,521)	36,005	7,054	(219)	3,551	3,085	28,266	10,745	43,072	27,978	15,094	25,839		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	(3,436)	8,180	1,084	1,066	740	523	7,945	4,509	10,243	7,478	2,765	7,274	4,018,155	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	(4,232)	9,087	1,249	2,256	784	941	10,251	6,019	10,935	6,829	4,106	10,125	4,028,280	0.8
1999	3	14,999	17,681	(2,682)	10,172	3,121	2,920	1,425	1,098	9,644	6,962	10,782	6,528	4,254	11,216	4,039,496	0.9
1999	4	7,781	9,844	(2,063)	8,667	1,798	(1,461)	1,036	540	4,912	2,849	9,979	7,182	2,797	5,646	4,045,142	0.9
	Total	43,569	55,982	(12,413)	36,106	7,252	4,781	3,985	3,102	32,752	20,339	41,939	28,017	13,922	34,261		
2000	1	9,272	13,871	(4,599)	8,609	1,090	1,958	831	523	9,169	4,570	10,162	7,229	2,933	7,503	4,052,645	0.9
2000	2	11,413	16,679	(5,266)	9,494	1,255	415	878	941	8,717	3,451	10,682	6,645	4,037	7,488	4,060,133	0.8
2000	3	15,001	17,096	(2,095)	10,318	3,166	2,220	1,600	1,098	8,870	6,775	10,378	6,463	3,915	10,690	4,070,823	0.8
2000	4	8,323	11,146	(2,823)	8,991	1,819	(17)	1,162	540	6,533	3,710	9,450	6,936	2,514	6,224	4,077,047	0.8
	Total	44,009	58,792	(14,783)	37,412	7,330	4,576	4,471	3,102	33,289	18,506	40,672	27,273	13,399	31,905		
2001	1	8,597	10,134	(1,537)	9,391	1,099	2,342	932	523	10,225	8,688	9,894	7,270	2,624	11,312	4,088,359	0.9
2001	2	11,417	13,248	(1,831)	10,761	1,269	1,981	986	941	11,428	9,597	10,669	7,046	3,623	13,220	4,101,579	1.0
2001	3	18,913	20,204	(1,291)	10,483	3,203	4,603	1,795	1,095	11,183	9,892	10,437	6,813	3,624	13,516	4,115,095	1.1
2001	4	9,837	11,510	(1,673)	7,682	1,835	50	1,305	538	5,130	3,457	9,581	7,242	2,339	5,796	4,120,891	1.1
	Total	48,764	55,096	(6,332)	38,317	7,406	8,976	5,018	3,097	37,966	31,634	40,581	28,371	12,210	43,844		
2002	1	10,955	13,144	(2,189)	9,527	1,106	2,443	1,045	518	10,337	8,148	9,576	7,612	1,964	10,112	4,131,003	1.0
2002	2	12,949	14,790	(1,841)	10,102	1,280	72	1,106	930	8,718	6,877	10,393	7,001	3,392	10,269	4,141,272	1.0
2002	3	20,188	21,201	(1,013)	8,046	3,249	3,243	2,014	1,080	7,106	6,093	10,417	6,741	3,676	9,769	4,151,041	0.9
2002	4																
	Total	44,092	49,135	(5,043)	27,675	5,635	5,758	4,165	2,528	26,161	21,118	30,386	21,354	9,032	30,150		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 22-Jan-03

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM.

Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change.
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3

Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration									Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International					Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.2	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,042	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	3,990,875	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,113	0.9
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	4,005,279	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	4,010,881	0.6
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.8	4,018,155	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.5	4,028,280	0.8
1999	3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.8	4,039,496	0.9
1999	4	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	4,045,142	0.9
2000	1	2.3	3.4	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.9	4,052,645	0.9
2000	2	2.8	4.1	-1.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	4,060,133	0.8
2000	3	3.7	4.2	-0.5	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.6	4,070,823	0.8
2000	4	2.0	2.7	-0.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.5	4,077,047	0.8
2001	1	2.1	2.5	-0.4	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.8	4,088,359	0.9
2001	2	2.8	3.2	-0.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.2	4,101,579	1.0
2001	3	4.6	4.9	-0.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.7	0.9	3.3	4,115,095	1.1
2001	4	2.4	2.8	-0.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	4,120,891	1.1
2002	1	2.7	3.2	-0.5	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4	4,131,003	1.0
2002	2	3.1	3.6	-0.4	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.5	4,141,272	1.0
2002	3	4.9	5.1	-0.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.4	4,151,041	0.9
2002	4																

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 22-Jan-03

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
All figures subject to revision.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
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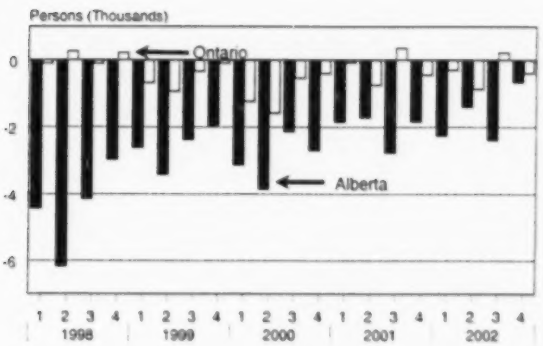
Migration Highlights Fourth Quarter 2002

During the fourth quarter of 2002, B.C. gained a total of 2,380 persons as a result of net migration from **all sources**. This compares to an increase of 3,457 in the fourth quarter of 2001. The lower gain for the latest quarter was a result of a smaller net inflow from other countries. Interprovincial migration continued to strengthen throughout the year.

There was a net outflow (-294 persons) from B.C. to **the rest of Canada** in the fourth quarter of 2002. This net outflow was considerably less than that experienced a year earlier. The improvement was mainly a result of more people coming to the province, while a similar number of people moved out of B.C in the fourth quarter of 2001 and 2002.

The net outflow of people to Alberta (-664) slowed in the fourth quarter to the smallest number since mid-1997. There was also a net outflow to Ontario (-396 people), while Saskatchewan (+257) and Manitoba (+410) were the main contributors of population to B.C.

2002 Q4 posted the smallest net outflow to Alberta in four years



BC STATS

Net **international** migration to the province dropped by 50% from the fourth quarter of 2001, with a net inflow of 2,674 persons in the fourth quarter of 2002. The difference between the two periods resulted mainly from slower immigration, which fell to 6,271 persons. Immigration had posted strong increases in the first half of 2002, before dropping off in the third and fourth quarter. Immigration to the rest of the country also fell in the fourth quarter, which resulted in B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigration remaining at 15%.

Annual net migration to B.C. was 23,498 persons, with a net inflow of 28,835 from international sources and a net inter-provincial outflow of 5,337 persons. While the annual international inflows have been relatively stable in the last few years, the interprovincial outflow has slowed. Alberta was the main destination in 2002, as 6,734 more people migrated from B.C. to Alberta than the reverse direction. There was also a net outflow to Ontario (1,344 persons).

The annual British Columbia population growth dropped slightly to 0.8% in the fourth quarter. Alberta (1.6%) and Ontario (1.2%) both registered stronger annual population increases than B.C. However, Nunavut continued to have the highest growth of any region, at 2.3%.

Population Growth
Fourth Quarter 2002

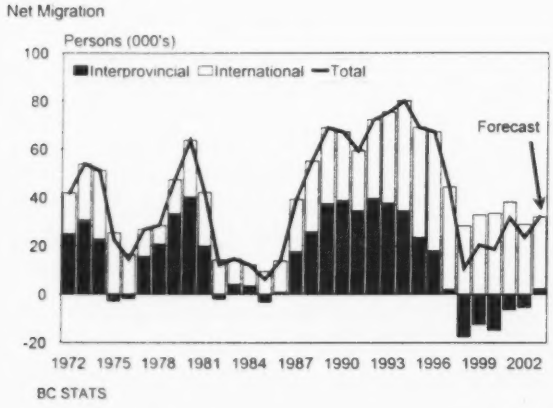
	(000s)
Population: Oct 1, 2002	4,151.0
Plus Interprovincial Arrivals	11.2
Minus Interprovincial Departures	11.5
Plus Immigrants	6.3
Minus Total Net Emigrants	2.8
Net Non-Permanent Residents	-0.8
Plus Births	9.7
Minus Deaths	7.3
Population Jan 1, 2003	4,155.8

Feature Article: B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2003

Summary

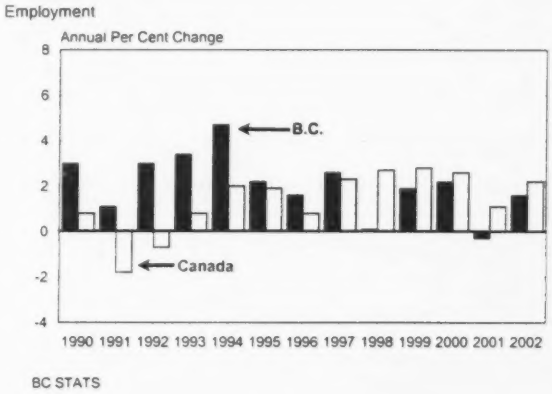
During 2003, the population of British Columbia is expected to increase by 31,900 persons due to migration from other provinces and other countries. This is stronger than the net inflows of the previous four years as a result of an improving outlook for interprovincial migration. During the course of 2003, the net outflows to other provinces are expected to become net inflows.

Net migration to B.C. is expected to recover partially in 2003.



During the late 1980s and early 1990s, migration to British Columbia from the rest of Canada and the rest of the world exhibited large increases reaching a peak of 80,000 persons in 1994. The large inflows of population to B.C. strengthened total consumer spending and residential investment. This increase in economic activity, in turn, created jobs and income within the province. From 1990 to 1994, B.C. had the highest rate of job creation of any province in Canada, and from 1995 to 1997 B.C.'s employment growth continued to be above the national average. However, in the last five years employment growth in B.C. has been weaker than in the country as a whole. Last year Canadian employment growth increased by 2.2 percent. In B.C. there was a turn-around, from a decline in job growth in 2001 to an increase of 1.6 percent in 2002, even with the impact of U.S. punitive tariffs on the BC economy. The average 2002 B.C. unemployment rate increased by almost a percentage point to 8.6 per cent, while the Canadian rate rose to 7.7 percent from 7.2.

The number of jobs in B.C. increased in 2002.



Given the influence of population growth on labour markets and overall economic performance, it is important to examine what is in store for migration to British Columbia in 2003. Net migration to B.C. has been quite volatile over time. The record high net inflow during 1994 of 80,000 persons is in sharp contrast to the lows of 6,200 in 1985 and 10,700 in 1998. This volatility is one of the reasons why it is difficult to accurately predict migration. Most researchers would agree that the first step to forecasting migration is to isolate the factors that influence migration, then attempt to predict those factors. The task of isolating these factors is simplified by separating migration into the international and interprovincial components.

International Migration

Net international migration to British Columbia is driven largely by federal government policy with respect to immigration. The federal government sets an overall annual immigration planning level for Canada.

These planning levels are not intended to be rigid quotas and actual immigration may exceed or fall short of the planning level. In October 2002 the planning level was established for 2003 at 220,000 - 245,000 persons, 10,000 higher than in the previous year. However, the current unstable geo-political situation could have an impact on the implementation of these levels in the short term.

In June 2002 the new Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) came into effect. Changes in immigration policy not only implemented new security measures - potentially slowing the processing of immigrant claims - but also brought regulations into effect that are more consistent with NAFTA rules. To encourage applicants that can more easily adapt to the Canadian workforce, the new criteria allow for the selection of workers who have a broader and more flexible range of skills than under the previous criteria. Education and knowledge of one or both of the official languages are now emphasized. It is now easier for business visitors and for spouses or common-law partners of foreign workers to work in Canada, and the study permit period exemptions for students in all types of fields of study have increased from three to six months.

In 2002, actual immigration fell within the range of planning levels. Although in the first half of the year immigration was nearly as high as in 2001, the numbers declined to below recent average levels in the latter half.

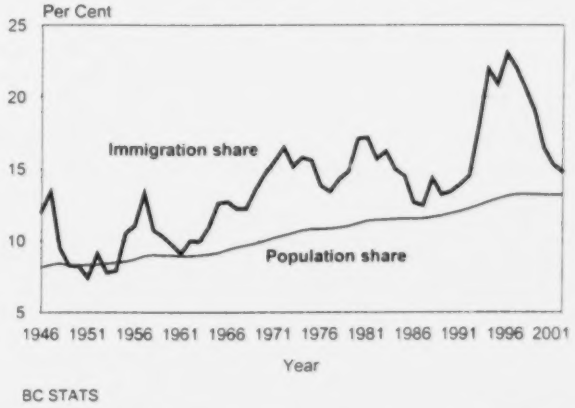
The planned immigration intake since 1990 is shown in the following table along with actual immigration to Canada and the B.C. share. The steady increase in immigration to Canada experienced since the mid-1980s levelled off to between 212,000-226,000 persons annually over the 1994-1997 period. Immigration to Canada in 1998 weakened as a result of events in Asia, but has picked up again in the last three years. The current forecast assumes that Canadian immigration will be near the high end of the 2003 planning range (240,000).

Canadian Immigration

Year	Planning Level (000's)	Actual (000's)	B.C. Share (%)
1990	200	214	13.4
1991	220	231	13.9
1992	250	253	14.5
1993	250	256	17.9
1994	250	224	21.9
1995	190-215	212	20.9
1996	195-220	226	23.0
1997	195-220	216	22.0
1998	200-225	174	20.6
1999	200-225	190	19.0
2000	200-225	227	16.5
2001	200-225	250	15.3
2002	210-235	229	14.8
2003	220-245		

Starting in 1993, British Columbia experienced a significant increase in its share of immigrants coming to Canada. B.C.'s immigration share peaked in 1996 at 23 per cent and has been trending down since, reaching 14.8 per cent in 2002. Although the number of immigrants to BC was trending up between 1998 and 2001 (while the immigration share declined), in 2002 the number of immigrants declined to a level not seen since 1991.

B.C.'s share of immigrants to Canada has been on a downward trend since 1996.



It appears that B.C.'s higher share of immigration in the 1994 to 1997 period was partly a result of lower immigration to Quebec. Quebec, which is the only province to have responsibility for the selection of some classes of immigrants, dropped its share of immigration from 18 per cent in 1993 to around 13 per cent over the 1994 to 1997 period. The Quebec share has increased by 3.5 percentage since 1997. However, it was Ontario's share that changed dramatically in the last few years, increasing from 53 per cent in 1998 to 58 per cent in 2002.

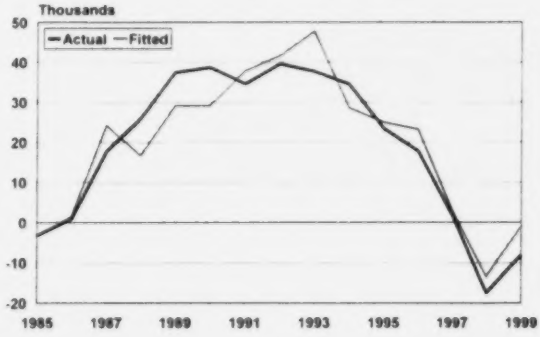
It is likely that B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration in 2003 will be around the 15 percent mark. After accounting for changes in the other components of international migration such as emigration, net international migration to British Columbia in 2003 is expected to be 29,600 persons, up slightly from the 28,800 recorded in 2002.

Interprovincial Migration

Unlike international migration, interprovincial migration is not governed directly by government policy, but rather is influenced by a wide variety of economic, demographic, social and political factors. Many view interprovincial migration as a combination of "push" factors that pressure a migrant to seek better opportunities, and "pull" factors that attract a migrant to a particular location. Consequently, movement between provinces under this Push-Pull hypothesis results from differences in economic and non-economic conditions in respective regions.

The factors that draw Canadians to British Columbia are both economic and non-economic in nature. Non-economic factors such as climate or life-style are slow to change. Hence, it is the economic factors, or more specifically the relative economic conditions between British Columbia and other parts of the country, that must be considered when predicting changes to net interprovincial migration. These factors can cause interprovincial migration to swing quickly from net inflows to net outflows and vice versa. Unlike international migration, which tends to change gradually as a result of the administrative requirements and cost of moving to another country, the decision to move to another province can happen relatively quickly and at a much lower cost, especially if the other province is in the same region of the country.

Model of net interprovincial migration

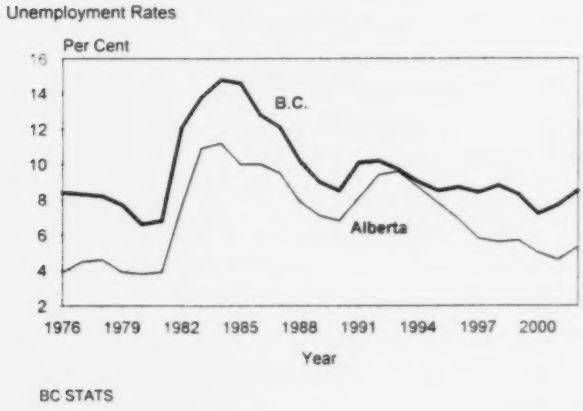


Statistical analysis indicates that over the past fifteen years, fluctuations in British Columbia net interprovincial migration have been correlated to a significant degree with relative differences in the British Columbia/ Alberta unemployment rates, as well as with differences in the growth of the British Columbia economy relative to the rest of Canada, as measured by real Gross Domestic Product. The preceding chart shows that, these variables, when combined in a regression equation, can predict with reasonable accuracy the actual net interprovincial migration for B.C.

Many other economic factors likely play a role in influencing population movement (e.g. housing prices); however, in many instances empirical data on these factors are not available for a sufficient historical period to conduct statistical analysis. In addition, in order to forecast migration, consideration

must be given to the practicality of forecasting the theorised determinants of migration. Both these constraints put limits on the number and type of variables considered as drivers of interprovincial migration. Consequently, the factors noted above do not uniquely describe inter-provincial migration flows, but rather are the ones that fit the criterion of statistically significant correlation with past migration flows, and have the potential to be forecast themselves.

In 2002 the gap between unemployment rates in B.C. and Alberta widened.



The levels of interprovincial migration from Alberta, Ontario and the rest of Canada are largely a reflection of the relative unemployment rates. Over the last twenty years, with the exception of 1993, B.C. has always had a higher unemployment rate than Alberta (2.6 percentage points on average), but for much of that period, B.C. has received population from Alberta. The exceptions were the mid-seventies and early eighties, when the differential reached the 4 to 5 percentage point mark, and the last five years.

During the 1998 to 2002 period, the differences between the Alberta and B.C. unemployment rates were close to 3 percentage points. Where from 1993 through 1997 B.C. had a net migration of 17,700 persons from Alberta, between 1998 and 2002 the flow reversed and Alberta received a net number of 54,900 persons from B.C. This contributed to the large total net inter-provincial outflows totalling around 56,400 people between 1998 and 2002, with 5,300 people in 2002. Given the decrease in the net outflow in the last two years, it is anticipated that the outflow to Alberta will slow during 2003.

In the last five years overall economic growth in B.C., as measured by real GDP, has been much weaker than for the country as a whole. In 2002 the Canadian economy grew by 3.3 per cent, while economic indicators suggest that real GDP growth in this province could have been 1.9 per cent. Economic growth in Canada is expected to be slightly weaker in 2003 than 2002, while B.C.'s growth is expected to strengthen somewhat[1]. As a result, the inflow of people to B.C. from other parts of the country is expected to improve relative to 2002.

Given the above considerations, the net outflow of British Columbians to Alberta is expected to be partially offset by net inflows from the rest of the country, resulting in a projected net inter-provincial inflow of 2,300 persons in 2003, an improvement over the 2002 net outflow of 5,600 persons.

Risks to the Forecast

The main risk to the 2003 migration forecast is the interprovincial component. If the economic conditions in B.C. relative to the rest of Canada improve more slowly than anticipated, the return to a net inflow of population could be delayed.

Another uncertainty is the forecast of B.C.'s share of Canadian immigration. If the share is lower than expected or the level of immi-

[1] "*Budget and Fiscal Plan 2003/04 - 2005/06*", Ministry of Finance, Province of British Columbia, February 2003

gration to Canada falls below the immigration plan, then the forecast of international migration to B.C. could be too optimistic. As previously noted, if international conditions are stressed due to the ongoing situation in the middle-east, total levels of immigration to Canada could vary considerably depending upon the reaction of the federal government.

However, if the U.S. economy grows more strongly in 2003 than is generally expected and Canadian economic growth continues, then this could have a positive effect on economic growth and job creation in B.C. The province would likely receive higher inflows of migrants from both other provinces and other countries.

Recent Feature Articles

Jun, 1998	Mobility and Migration between 1991 and 1996
Sep, 1998	How many people were missed in the Census?
Dec, 1998	Where We Work and How We Get There.
Apr, 1999	B.C. Migration - Outlook for 1999
Jun, 1999	Regional Migration Outlook
Sep, 1999	Does moving to another province increase your income?
Dec, 1999	New Measures of International Migration
Apr, 2000	B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2000
Jun, 2000	Migration and Housing Demand
Sep, 2000	Migration of Rural Youth
Dec, 2000	Regional Migration
Apr, 2001	B.C. Migration - Outlook for 2001
Jun, 2001	Projections of Registered Indian Population
Sep, 2001	Regional Migration Outlook
Dec, 2001	Regional Migration
Apr, 2002	BC Migration - Outlook for 2002
Jun, 2002	Indian Reserves in B.C.: 2001 Census
Sep, 2002	Where Do the Young and Old Live: 2001 Census

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Oct 2002 to Dec 2002
Net Inflow : 2,380 Persons

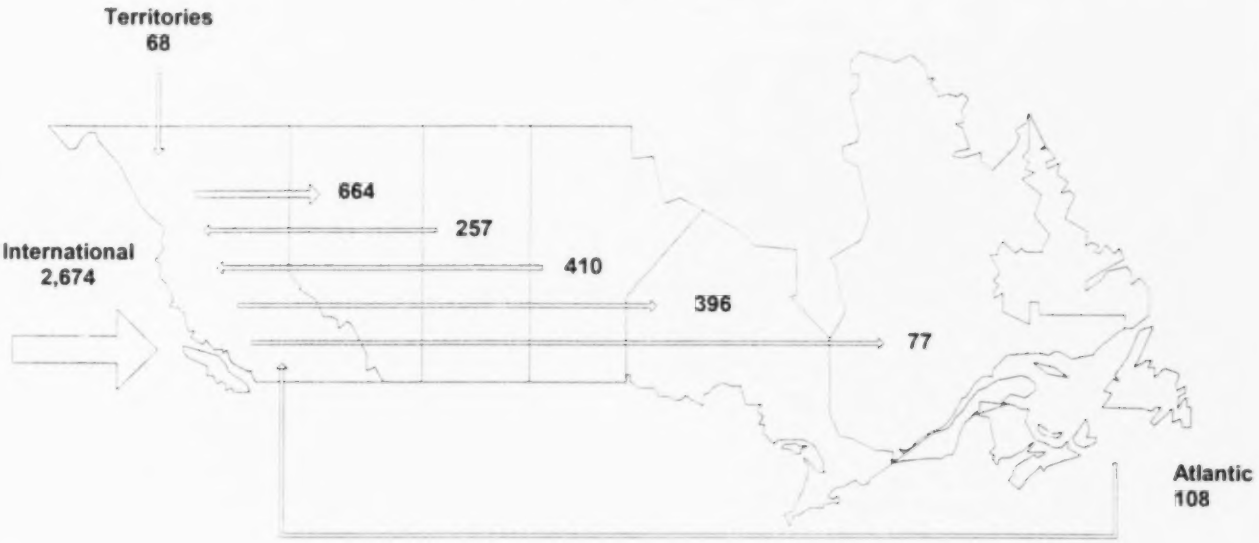


Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Oct 2002 to Dec 2002

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	25	435	138	30	855	37	5	623	158	0	25	32
PEI	43	-	36	133	22	144	5	0	84	44	0	0	0
NS	199	200	-	404	224	1,152	76	13	706	363	6	14	11
NB	143	83	453	-	452	746	4	12	464	176	13	14	9
Que	32	29	175	352	-	3,823	61	12	424	468	12	36	46
Ont	1,117	167	1,068	809	3,920	-	1,425	411	3,586	2,985	47	44	31
Man	30	0	113	28	47	1,020	-	601	1,318	895	0	40	46
Sask	0	0	44	36	56	328	648	-	2,752	762	4	42	8
Alta	537	87	423	345	503	2,605	906	2,084	-	5,056	75	144	19
BC	156	30	300	147	545	3,381	485	505	5,720	-	155	64	11
Yukon	17	0	33	0	0	18	0	0	54	128	-	15	3
NWT	4	0	14	10	14	75	14	37	242	138	23	-	39
Nvt	4	0	12	8	22	51	15	10	24	32	1	49	-
In-Flow	2,282	621	3,106	2,410	5,835	14,198	3,676	3,690	15,997	11,205	336	487	255
Out-Flow	2,363	511	3,368	2,569	5,470	15,610	4,138	4,680	12,784	11,499	268	610	228
Net Interprov.	-81	110	-262	-159	365	-1,412	-462	-990	3,213	-294	68	-123	27
Net Internat.										2,674			
Total Net										2,380			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
March 27, 2003

Net Population Movement For British Columbia
Jan 2002 to Dec 2002
Net Inflow : 23,498 Persons

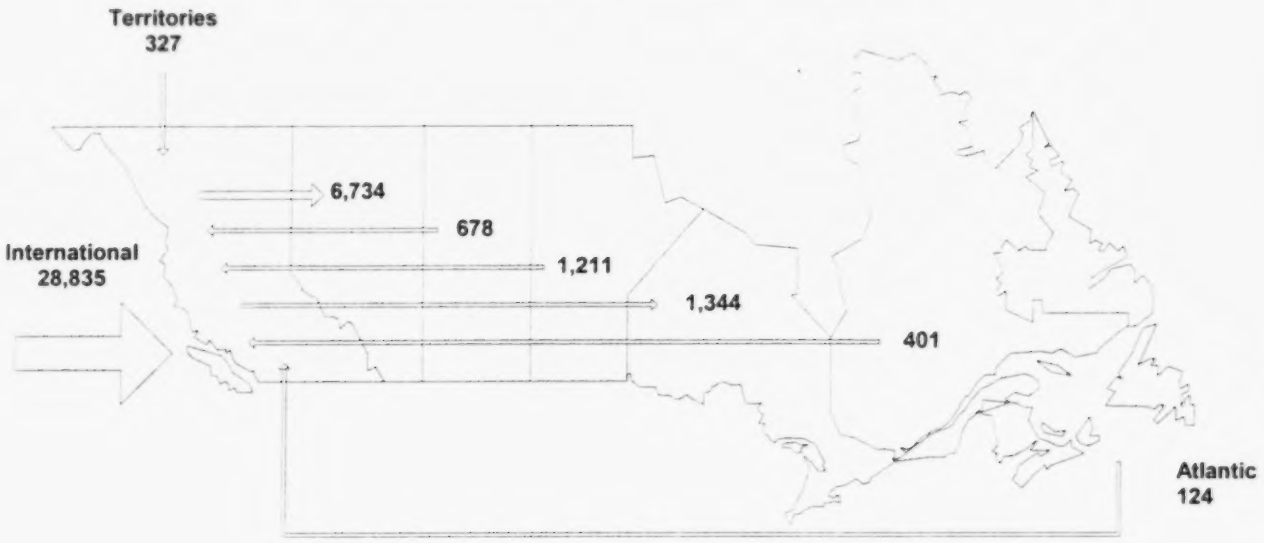


Table 1
Provincial Migration Flow
Jan 2002 to Dec 2002

Origin \ Destination	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Nvt
Nfld	-	248	2,182	942	272	5,519	164	165	4,075	669	4	109	140
PEI	137	-	625	394	142	741	67	3	464	169	0	9	16
NS	1,406	831	-	2,803	1,018	7,505	360	375	3,705	1,617	51	99	79
NB	566	417	2,794	-	2,401	4,723	310	177	2,061	928	29	57	36
Que	326	213	964	2,592	-	24,457	582	285	2,872	3,099	24	95	124
Ont	5,641	1,052	6,818	4,257	18,509	-	6,108	1,775	15,737	16,219	223	283	194
Man	152	70	419	296	446	6,812	-	3,408	6,673	3,978	65	100	118
Sask	95	51	303	161	373	2,258	3,522	-	16,686	3,851	85	120	24
Alta	2,883	388	2,679	1,716	1,748	13,067	4,156	9,637	-	23,458	349	934	124
BC	641	259	1,554	805	2,698	17,563	2,767	3,173	30,192	-	453	457	72
Yukon	17	11	66	41	13	94	30	46	567	741	-	158	32
NWT	65	0	54	38	88	329	53	170	1,309	462	97	-	210
Nvt	56	0	45	30	136	227	58	43	127	106	5	260	-
In-Flow	11,985	3,540	18,503	14,075	27,844	83,295	18,177	19,257	84,468	55,297	1,385	2,681	1,169
Out-Flow	14,489	2,767	19,849	14,499	35,633	76,816	22,537	27,529	61,139	60,634	1,816	2,875	1,093
Net Interprov.	-2,504	773	-1,346	-424	-7,789	6,479	-4,360	-8,272	23,329	-5,337	-431	-194	76
Net Internat.										28,835			
Total Net										23,498			

Source: Statistics Canada.
Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS
March 27, 2003

Table 2

Quarterly Components of Population Change for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1996	1	12,402	8,785	3,617	12,200	1,447	1,777	--	667	13,197	16,814	11,550	7,208	4,342	21,156	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	17,376	11,771	5,605	12,964	1,551	124	--	759	12,296	17,901	11,927	6,783	5,144	23,045	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	20,735	14,894	5,841	14,735	2,454	1,773	996	1,248	14,306	20,147	11,783	6,305	5,478	25,625	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	12,215	9,480	2,735	12,178	1,429	-941	729	444	9,523	12,258	10,878	7,240	3,638	15,896	3,923,564	2.3
	Total	62,728	44,930	17,798	52,077	6,881	2,733	1,725	3,118	49,322	67,120	46,138	27,536	18,602	85,722		
1997	1	11,521	11,031	490	13,269	713	1,200	548	438	13,646	14,136	10,898	7,415	3,483	17,619	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	14,961	14,147	814	12,939	1,240	826	679	739	12,585	13,399	11,755	6,639	5,116	18,515	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	18,855	17,771	1,084	12,710	3,026	1,016	1,131	1,044	10,613	11,697	11,421	6,413	5,008	16,705	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	8,692	9,100	-408	8,627	1,706	-1,130	823	521	5,489	5,081	10,503	6,945	3,558	8,639	3,985,042	1.6
	Total	54,029	52,049	1,980	47,545	6,685	1,912	3,181	2,742	42,333	44,313	44,577	27,412	17,165	61,478		
1998	1	10,657	15,162	-4,505	9,170	1,031	-488	660	512	7,503	2,998	10,608	7,773	2,835	5,833	3,990,875	1.3
1998	2	13,320	19,520	-6,200	9,829	1,206	-730	698	935	8,130	1,930	11,055	6,747	4,308	6,238	3,997,113	0.9
1998	3	13,872	17,961	-4,089	9,613	3,036	1,298	1,270	1,098	7,703	3,614	11,094	6,542	4,552	8,166	4,005,279	0.7
1998	4	8,639	11,366	-2,727	7,393	1,781	-299	923	540	4,930	2,203	10,315	6,916	3,399	5,602	4,010,881	0.6
	Total	46,488	64,009	-17,521	36,005	7,054	-219	3,551	3,085	28,266	10,745	43,072	27,978	15,094	25,839		
1999	1	8,515	11,951	-3,436	8,180	1,084	1,066	740	523	7,945	4,509	10,243	7,478	2,765	7,274	4,018,155	0.7
1999	2	12,274	16,506	-4,232	9,087	1,249	2,256	784	941	10,251	6,019	10,935	6,829	4,106	10,125	4,028,280	0.8
1999	3	14,999	17,681	-2,682	10,172	3,121	2,920	1,425	1,098	9,644	6,962	10,782	6,528	4,254	11,216	4,039,496	0.9
1999	4	7,781	9,844	-2,063	8,667	1,798	-1,461	1,036	540	4,912	2,849	9,979	7,182	2,797	5,646	4,045,142	0.9
	Total	43,569	55,982	-12,413	36,106	7,252	4,781	3,985	3,102	32,752	20,339	41,939	28,017	13,922	34,261		
2000	1	9,272	13,871	-4,599	8,609	1,090	1,958	831	523	9,169	4,570	10,162	7,229	2,933	7,503	4,052,645	0.9
2000	2	11,413	16,679	-5,266	9,494	1,255	415	878	941	8,717	3,451	10,682	6,645	4,037	7,488	4,060,133	0.8
2000	3	15,001	17,096	-2,095	10,318	3,166	2,220	1,600	1,098	8,870	6,775	10,378	6,463	3,915	10,690	4,070,823	0.8
2000	4	8,323	11,146	-2,823	8,991	1,819	-17	1,162	540	6,533	3,710	9,450	6,936	2,514	6,224	4,077,047	0.8
	Total	44,009	58,792	-14,783	37,412	7,330	4,576	4,471	3,102	33,289	18,506	40,672	27,273	13,399	31,905		
2001	1	8,597	10,134	-1,537	9,391	1,099	2,342	932	523	10,225	8,688	9,894	7,270	2,624	11,312	4,088,359	0.9
2001	2	11,417	13,248	-1,831	10,761	1,269	1,981	986	941	11,428	9,597	10,669	7,046	3,623	13,220	4,101,579	1.0
2001	3	18,913	20,204	-1,291	10,483	3,203	4,603	1,795	1,095	11,183	9,892	10,437	6,813	3,624	13,516	4,115,095	1.1
2001	4	9,837	11,510	-1,673	7,682	1,835	50	1,305	538	5,130	3,457	9,581	7,242	2,339	5,796	4,120,891	1.1
	Total	48,764	55,096	-6,332	38,317	7,406	8,976	5,018	3,097	37,966	31,634	40,581	28,371	12,210	43,844		
2002	1	10,955	13,144	-2,189	9,527	1,106	2,443	1,045	518	10,337	8,148	9,576	7,612	1,964	10,112	4,131,003	1.0
2002	2	12,949	14,790	-1,841	10,102	1,280	72	1,106	930	8,718	6,877	10,393	7,001	3,392	10,269	4,141,272	1.0
2002	3	20,188	21,201	-1,013	8,046	3,249	3,243	2,014	1,080	7,106	6,093	10,417	6,741	3,676	9,769	4,151,041	0.9
2002	4	11,205	11,499	-294	6,271	1,856	-808	1,465	532	2,674	2,380	9,665	7,307	2,358	4,738	4,155,779	0.8
	Total	55,297	60,634	-5,337	33,946	7,491	4,950	5,630	3,060	28,835	23,498	40,051	28,661	11,390	34,888		

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS

Date: 27-Mar-03

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM

Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
Due to revisions on the part of Statistics Canada, the sum of the components may not equal the population change
All figures subject to revision.

Table 3

Quarterly Components of Change Per 1000 Population for British Columbia

		Migration										Natural Increase			Total	Population	
		Interprovincial			International						Total						
Year	Quarter	In	Out	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net N.P.R.	Net Temp. Abroad	Returning Emigrants	Net	Net Migration	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Population at End of Period	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1996	1	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	5.5	3,857,725	2.7
1996	2	4.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	4.6	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.9	3,882,043	2.6
1996	3	5.3	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.6	3,907,668	2.5
1996	4	3.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	3,923,564	2.3
1997	1	2.9	2.8	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.5	3,941,183	2.2
1997	2	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.3	4.7	3,959,698	2.0
1997	3	4.7	4.5	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	4.2	3,976,403	1.8
1997	4	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	3,985,042	1.6
1998	1	2.7	3.8	-1.1	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.5	3,990,875	1.3
1998	2	3.3	4.9	-1.6	2.5	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	3,997,113	0.9
1998	3	3.5	4.5	-1.0	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	4,005,279	0.7
1998	4	2.2	2.8	-0.7	1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	4,010,881	0.6
1999	1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.8	4,018,155	0.7
1999	2	3.0	4.1	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.5	4,028,280	0.8
1999	3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.8	4,039,496	0.9
1999	4	1.9	2.4	-0.5	2.1	0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	4,045,142	0.9
2000	1	2.3	3.4	-1.1	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.9	4,052,645	0.9
2000	2	2.8	4.1	-1.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	4,060,133	0.8
2000	3	3.7	4.2	-0.5	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.6	4,070,823	0.8
2000	4	2.0	2.7	-0.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.5	4,077,047	0.8
2001	1	2.1	2.5	-0.4	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.8	4,088,359	0.9
2001	2	2.8	3.2	-0.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	3.2	4,101,579	1.0
2001	3	4.6	4.9	-0.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.7	0.9	3.3	4,115,095	1.1
2001	4	2.4	2.8	-0.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	4,120,891	1.1
2002	1	2.7	3.2	-0.5	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4	4,131,003	1.0
2002	2	3.1	3.6	-0.4	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.7	0.8	2.5	4,141,272	1.0
2002	3	4.9	5.1	-0.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.4	4,151,041	0.9
2002	4	2.7	2.8	-0.1	1.5	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	4,155,779	0.8

Prepared by: Population Section, BC STATS. Date: 27-Mar-03

Source: Statistics Canada -- CANSIM. Note: Net N.P.R. - Net change in the number of Non-Permanent Residents.
All figures subject to revision.